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The glacier in the vicinity of Durango seems to have come down the Animas river channel. The rest of the glaciers seem to have had their origin in the lake country above the junction of Vallecieto creek with Pine river in the high peaks of the San Juan range. Rushing downward from the heights, they seemed to have had a collecting basin in the Vallecieto district of the upper Pine, now a magnificent valley from a mile to several miles wide and several miles in length, blocked in by mountains and ridges which rise 1,000 feet above the valley floor, now the summer resorts of the Millers, Boyls and Kilpatricks. Here the glacier pushed southward, spreading out both eastward and westward into a huge fan as it reached the valley flats, even crawling over the lower ridges of the foothills and beginning to spread extensively before reaching the latitude of Bayfield. At this writing the writer cannot say whether the Spring creek glacier was a branch of the Pine river glacier, or was produced from another glacier center in the same mountains. This much is sure: At La Boca they formed a continuous ice sheet and the outwash material coalesce.

As the boulders overlie the mesas south of Ignacio, it would seem that they were carried there when the glacier was higher and more extensive than when it deposited the great boulder deposits in the lower benches at Oxford, north-east of Durango, at Ignacio, and in the lower valley of the river near the latter place. Whether two glacial stages are here represented could not be determined with the data obtained.

Since glacial times the river and confluences have cut entirely through the drift at most places all the way to bedrock, and have also widened out a very considerable inner valley flood plain.

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## **Plague Among Chickens in Central Iowa During the Summer of 1918.**

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

While the writer was visiting friends in Story, Jasper and Polk counties, Iowa, in the summer of 1918, it was noticed that the chickens had a very peculiar disease. All the chickens were more or less sick with cholera symptoms, but those which were affected the most were the young chickens. These would probably be looking all right, when suddenly they would begin to droop. After an hour or so, or in some cases a day or more, they would become erratic and fidgety. They would then hold their wings out from their bodies and gradually straighten up as they trembled from head to foot; and in many cases examined, the skin became puffed up and much distended from the rest of the flesh with a sort of gas, so that one could see through the puffed skin like looking through an inflated bladder. As the inflating proceeded the sufferer gradually tipped more and more backward, till in many cases it finally fell over backward and died.

The acting was so singular that the writer went to investigating the disease to find out the cause. It was soon found that it was the food they were getting that was killing them. These were the findings:

1. Chickens fed on anything but corn did not get sick.
2. Chickens fed on two-year-old corn did not get sick.

3. Young chickens fed on two-year-old corn kept well, but when that feed was used up and they were then fed on the last year's corn, they immediately took sick and began dying.

4. Young chickens fed on the last year's corn mostly all died.

It was then learned that the corn crop of 1917 never rightly matured; in fact, in shelling it off of the cob there was seldom an ear whose grains were not moldy at least at the point end. This was the secret of the disease conveyed to the chickens—the toxic principle of the mold had caused the chicken plague, the same as the toxic principle of the mold on the grass in Nebraska killed the horses there some years ago, and the same principle of the mold on the wild rice at Nett Lake, Minn., caused the scourge of cholera infantum at that place in the fall of 1913.

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### The "Flu" Among the Navajos.

ALBERT B. REAGAN.

The writer arrived at the western Navajo agency, Tuba City, Ariz., October 3, 1918, to take charge of the Marsh Pass boarding school, which he found to be still eighty miles farther on to the northeast. He had come direct from Washington, D. C., via Flagstaff, to take the position; and while on the trip he found the papers filled with accounts of the ravages of the Spanish "flu"—cantonments were suffering; Boston, Mass., was prostrate, and so on. Arriving at Flagstaff, he found the state normal closed on account of an outbreak of the disease. One of the professors of that institution had died of the disease. On arriving at Tuba City, two members of the agency force were not feeling very well, but no one realized that they were suffering from the "flu." On October 12 we proceeded on through Marsh pass—and "a pass" is right—and on to the Indian school of the same name, twelve miles farther to the northeast, at the little settlement and post office called Kayenta, accompanied by several agency employees, one of whom got very sick en route. On the 14th the agency party returned, the sick official being in such bad shape and with such high fever that it was with difficulty that he was returned to the agency at all. After the departure we began to make preparations for opening the school on October 21.

Up to this time no one knew that the people who were feeling badly had the "flu," and though we had read much about the ravages of the disease, none of us realized its deadliness. But the day we left the agency Dr. N. O. Reynolds, the agency physician, began to suspect that the Indian children at the boarding school at that city were taking the disease, and before the sun had gone to rest on that night he had a dozen youngsters in the hospital. In three days practically every pupil at the Indian school was down.

On October 18, at 11 a. m., an auto from Flagstaff, 180 miles away, arrived at the school with an order from Doctor Reynolds, instructing me to close my school and proceed at once with the whole school force to Tuba City, to take care of the school at that place, as practically every one was prostrate there. As per order, we had a hurried dinner, threw a few things into a suit case, and at 1 p. m. started for Tuba. It was a bad day. We passed through showers of rain, sleet, hail and snow and chilling winds in descending from the pass. Without mishap we arrived at Tuba City at 7 p. m. and found the